

28 Red Parties Confer in Warsaw

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Communist party representatives from 28 countries convened here today to make arrangements for a full-scale congress of their parties.

For the past year, Soviet Communists have been coaxing colleagues throughout Europe to agree to an all-European party conference of the type last held in Prague in 1967. But never before have so many obstacles arisen to compliance with a call from Moscow, and conference

plans are still highly uncertain.

Virtually no public disclosures have been made about the two-day meeting here. A short announcement in the Polish party newspaper *Tribuna Ludu* last week merely stated that a "consultative meeting" would begin today.

European party apparatchiks, believed to be of relatively low rank, arrived in pouring cold rain this morning at a hall used by the Polish Council of Ministers (government).

There were no flags or fanfare, and the delegates were not even

using the much more prestigious Polish United Workers (Communist) party headquarters building in downtown Warsaw.

It was learned that the Communist parties of Albania, the Netherlands and Iceland are boycotting the meeting.

Diplomats believe that the meeting here will seek to decide where and when the all-European conference will be held, and what it will do.

Before leaving for a visit to the United States two weeks ago, the Polish party leader, Edward Golek, said that active preparations for the big conference were in progress, and that it might take place in November or December. But a source close to the Polish party's Central Committee said this week that it seems unlikely now that such a conference could be held this year, and more likely would be staged next February or later.

The main Soviet interest in conferences of Communist parties is in presenting a show of unity (preferably monolithic) to the outside world, clearly implying that Moscow is still the center of world Communism.

For some West European Communist parties, notably the Italians, the presumption is that this poses special problems. More than ever before, the Italian Communists are close to real power in government and, to avoid stirring up unnecessary resentment at home, are understood to want to eschew an image as the agents of Moscow.

But much more serious problems have resulted from two other matters. One is the continuing Soviet desire to have the Chinese Communist party formally damned as heretic by most of the other Communist parties in the world. The other is the continuing fear in some quarters of the threat of Soviet intervention by force in the affairs of other Communist nations.

Suspicion of Soviet intentions were heightened in Yugoslavia recently by the disclosure that a group of dissident "Stalinist" Yugoslavs, allegedly working for Moscow, had been plotting to undermine the Yugoslav party.

In Romania, another maverick among European Communist

parties, rumors have been circulated by Romanian officials to the effect that the Russians were considering forcing a corridor through Romania from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria. The latter is politically so close to the Soviet Union that there have been Bulgarian proposals for making Bulgaria part of the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia and Romania also oppose Soviet hopes for drumming China out of the socialist commonwealth. The presence of both Yugoslav and Romanian delegations at today's meeting strongly implies that the China question has been sidelined.

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judge that his arrest was the result of Soviet pressure on Yugoslav authorities to demonstrate that not only pro-Russian opposition groups had been singled out in a crackdown.

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rance Rockefeller Sought on's Aid on Airline Merger

By Martin Tolchin

INGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).—George Rockefeller said yes when he sent a telegram to President Richard M. Nixon, Aug. 1972, urging him to allow Eastern Air Lines, the Rockefellers have an interest in Puerto Rico, an month later, Mr. Nixon made a decision by the Civil Aviation Board and approved the merger.

Statement issued through man in response to a Mr. Rockefeller's dissidentability of any relation between his appeal on the merger and a Rockefellers nation of \$200,000 to the election campaign, made

Probe Planned

The House Judiciary Committee

plans to investigate whether there

was any connection between the campaign contribution and Mr. Nixon's action. The committee investigation is in connection with President Ford's nomination of Nelson Rockefeller, Laurence Rockefeller's brother, to be vice-

president.

There appeared to be no evidence at this point of a connection between the Rockefeller contribution and Mr. Nixon's ruling. But committee sources said the timing of the events had raised questions in the minds of some members.

Mr. Taylor said that Laurence Rockefeller, who has been identified as the largest single stockholder in Eastern, owned 1.75 per cent of the airline's voting stock.

He said that he did not know of Eastern holdings by other members of the Rockefeller family.

Hugh Morrow, Nelson Rockefeller's press secretary, said Monday that the former New York governor owned no stock in Eastern Air Lines.

However, Chase Manhattan Bank, the Rockefellers' family bank, holds 6.1 per cent of Eastern Air Lines stock in trust, and is the prime source of a \$300-million loan to the airline.

On Monday, a White House aide who handled the matter for Mr. Nixon and a member of the CAB both said that they were unaware of any special involvement of the Rockefellers in the deliberations that led the President to approve the acquisition.

Flanagan's Role

Congressional sources yesterday said that Peter Flanagan, President Ford's nominee for ambassador to Spain, was in charge of the White House's disposition of the case. Mr. Flanagan has been accused by Herbert Kalmbach of selling ambassadorships, a charge which Mr. Flanagan has vigorously denied but which nonetheless has delayed Senate confirmation of his appointment.

Congressional sources said that Mr. Flanagan's involvement in the Caribbean acquisition alone would require close scrutiny of his handling of the matter.

Laurence Rockefeller said that the telegram he sent to Mr. Nixon on Aug. 25, 1972, was the only time in which he directly intervened at the White House on behalf of Eastern Air Lines' proposal to acquire Caribbean.

He said through the family spokesman that "I wired the President about the Eastern-Caribbean merger proposal some 22 months after an acquisition agreement had been signed between the two airlines. It was a prolonged case even then, and the merger had drawn widespread support through the Caribbean.

"I expected no special consideration and I received none," he added.

No Hearings Likely on New Post for Haig

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (WP).—Former White House chief of staff Alexander Haig Jr. was officially returned to active duty with the Army yesterday. The four-star general apparently will assume his new duties as the top U.S. and NATO commander in Europe next month without any congressional hearings on the controversial appointment.

With the plan to recall Gen. Haig to active duty was revealed by the White House early in September, some congressmen and senators, including at least one on the Senate Armed Services Committee, called for hearings on the Haig appointment.

These lawmakers asserted that because of Gen. Haig's unique political role as a civilian in the Nixon White House, and questions about his involvement in several sensitive issues, congressional committees should have a chance to air these matters with him before he took on the highest military job in Europe.

Hearings Debated

The Senate Armed Services Committee, at the urging of Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., who is not a committee member, met privately late last month to discuss whether to hold hearings on the Haig appointment. Sources say that no conclusion was reached then and no hearings are now scheduled. Committee chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., is known not to favor such hearings.

With Gen. Haig scheduled to leave the United States late this month to take over as commander in Europe on Nov. 1, and with Congress expected to start its election recess this week, congressional observers say there is virtually no chance that hearings will be held.

Visit Russia

W. Oct. 16 (UPI).—Nikor, first secretary of the Communist party, at the head of a government delegation,



BOSTON BUSING—Motorcycle police escorting buses yesterday morning, taking black students to schools in South Boston. Noticeably absent were the usual lines of riot-suited policemen along the buses' route.

National Guard Standing By In Boston; Paratroops Ready

BOSTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—Boston schools opened today with National Guard units standing by in armories. At the same time Mayor Kevin White warned that such troops "may well be an inept, incompetent, ill-equipped, undisciplined or under-trained state militia."

A Defense Department spokesman said the move was "purely precautionary" and added that the paratroopers would be used in more than four weeks of trouble over the issue of school busing to achieve desegregation.

"We cannot allow this city to become another Detroit, where it took dozens of civilian deaths at the hands of police and National Guardsmen [in 1967] to bring in the federal troops to restore order," Mr. White said.

Mr. White had asked for federal assistance in keeping order in the city, but the White House turned down that request, saying federal troops would be used only as a last resort if local and state authorities were unable to maintain order.

The adjutant general of the Massachusetts National Guard, Maj. Gen. Valahan Vartanian, said his troops would remain in the city as long as they were needed. He said the men were well-trained and well-equipped.

"I take my orders from the governor. He is the commander in chief," Gen. Vartanian said.

Gov. Francis Sargent ordered the Guard mobilized yesterday following a disturbance at Hyde

Park High School in which eight white students were hospitalized, one with a severe stab wound.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon said paratroopers at Fort Bragg, N.C., have been placed on increased alert in case they might be needed in Boston.

A Defense Department spokesman said the move was "purely precautionary" and added that the paratroopers would be used in more than four weeks of trouble over the issue of school busing to achieve desegregation.

Mayor White's warning came shortly after the opening of Boston schools today. No major incidents were reported, and rain fell throughout the day.

Attendance at Hyde Park High School was off sharply. About 350 policemen patrolled outside the school and in its corridors. A youth was arrested on charges of assaulting a police officer.

School officials said 353 students—103 whites and 250 blacks and other minorities—attended classes at Hyde Park. Enrollment at the school is 2,051. Yesterday's attendance was 1,102.

The Guard men were billeted at armories in Boston, Quincy and Braintree.

Infantrymen were chosen for their "superior rating in civil disturbance training," a spokesman said.

Other troops came from the military police companies.

They were issued steel helmets with face shields, flak jackets, gas masks, handcuffs and 36-inch riot sticks.

The spokesman said the men would be issued firearms only at the decision of the Guard commander, Brig. Gen. Nicholas Deltoro.

Meredith Loses Candidacy Ruling

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 16 (AP).—

The Mississippi Supreme Court today denied civil rights figure James Meredith a place on the November general election ballot in the state's 4th Congressional District.

The unanimous ruling by the high court reversed a Hinds County Circuit Court decision to let Mr. Meredith run as an independent candidate for Congress.

Mr. Meredith, who led the integration of the University of Mississippi in 1963, was first in a five-candidate race in the district's June 4 Democratic primary. But he withdrew from a runoff to run as an independent in the Nov. 5 general election.

Sindona Target Of Second Probe

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Rome district attorney's office said today that it has started an investigation into allegations that Sicilian financier Michele Sindona secretly aided Italy's ruling party in return for favors before his international banking empire collapsed.

Mr. Sindona, 54, was last reported in Switzerland. A Milan judge last week issued an arrest warrant for him on charges of falsifying the 1970-71 books of his former Italian bank, the Banca Unione.

He leaves his post as the U.S. representative to NATO today to return to Washington as chief of President Ford's White House staff, replacing Gen. Haig.

"We must be strong," he said. "And we must be seen by our public friends and potential adversaries to be strong."

Urge Home Vegetable Gardens, WIN Flags

By Jules Witcover

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16 (WP).—President Ford invoked the rhetoric and weapons of World War II's home-front mobilization last night to rally Americans to his anti-inflation, anti-waste fight. At the same time, he opened fire on Congress for balking at some of his recommendations.

Reporting that "a great citizens' mobilization has begun," the President called for the planting of home vegetable gardens and the sale of anti-inflation government bonds and promised WIN (for "Whip Inflation Now") flags to those who buy WIN flags to support the campaign.

Ford in South Dakota

SIOUX CITY, S.D., Oct. 16 (AP).—Continuing his campaign

will be some setbacks in the inflation fight," and "We will not be out of the economic trenches by Christmas." But he predicted eventual success.

Ford's Oil-Saving Proposals Are Criticized

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (NYT).

President Ford's proposals for saving large amounts of oil by converting the nation's oil-fired power plants to coal or by replacing them with nuclear power are not being taken very seriously by many knowledgeable industry officials, the Federal Power Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency and congressional committees dealing with energy problems.

But he was not laudatory of Congress's early reaction. Noting criticism that "instead of asking Congress and the nation to bite the bullet," the President in turn criticized Congress for declining a postpone for three months a 5.5 per cent pay rise for federal employees, a step "that would have saved 700 million taxpayer dollars."

Tough Turkey

"Congress wouldn't even chew that marshmallow," he said. "They hadn't shown much appetite for the other marshmallow in my latest message. But if they don't like my menu, I may be back with some tough turkey."

Mr. Ford's emphasis, however, was on personal citizen participation in the fight against inflation. He laid before his audience of young farmers and the TV audience a 13-point program for personal action, including 10 of the points proposed by his 22-member Citizens' Action Committee to fight inflation.

I sense that the American people are hungry for some tougher stuff to chew on tonight," he said, speaking from Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium. He told the Future Farmers of America the nation's base-load electrical capacity—that is, the capacity of plants operating around the clock.

Called Unrealistic

The expert view is that this goal is unrealistic. As for conversion to nuclear power, the President's proposal comes at a time when 10 utilities, beset by financial difficulties, have postponed construction of 18 nuclear plants that had been scheduled to begin operating in 1980, and when critical questions are being raised about the safety of nuclear plants because of breakdowns and defects.

As for converting to coal, officials point out that about half the 140 oil-fired plants originally burned coal and could be reconverted, although some would have to be fitted with new boilers. The other half, designed to burn oil, would have to have boilers replaced, an expensive and time-consuming operation.

A more important deterrent is the shortage of coal. Mr. Ford said that within 90 days the Federal Energy Administration must produce a schedule for phasing out enough oil-fired plants to save a million barrels of oil a day. Presumably he meant by 1980.

In an interview last week, an Environmental Protection Agency official noted that the annual saving the President seeks from conversion is the equivalent of

ing for embattled Republican candidates in the next month's elections. President Ford flew here today to support Leo Thorsness, a former Vietnam prisoner of war who is trying to unseat Sen. George McGovern, the 1972 Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. Ford told a rally that sweeping Democratic victories in the congressional elections would produce a "legislative dictatorship." He declared that Republican candidates were needed in Congress as "inflation-fighters" who would help curb big government and deficit spending.

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On Presidential Powers to Counter Spying

Supreme Court Declines Wiretapping Case

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The Supreme Court declined yesterday to consider the question of whether the president can legally order wiretaps when he finds them necessary to intercept and counter foreign espionage.

Three of the eight justices who participated in the decision voted to hear the case and resolve an 11-year-old controversy that hinges on the president's absolute right to intercept private conversations when intelligence is involved. It was one fewer than the number needed to put the case on the court's agenda.

Two years ago, the court ruled unanimously that the Justice Department could not conduct surveillance without obtaining a court order when domestic security was involved, but the justices refrained from extending this doctrine to foreign intelligence cases.

The case that the court refused in a routine three-sentence memorandum involved Igor Ivanov, who was convicted in

French Bread Price Up
PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—The government yesterday agreed to a five-centime (one-cent) price rise for bread following a strike threat by the nation's bakers. The new prices, on all types of bread, will take effect Monday.

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1964 of conspiracy to commit espionage in passing to the Soviet government information on the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

The Tally

Voting to review the case were Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr. and Potter Stewart. Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate in the decision, presumably on the grounds that he served as solicitor general for two years while the Ivanov case was pending.

Opposed to accepting the case were Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Byron White, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell Jr. and William Rehnquist.

Although the court's refusal to consider the question did not affect any national legal precedent, it left standing a lower court decision upholding the government in the Ivanov case and several similar ones that have not reached the high court.

Ivanov's conviction first came to the Supreme Court on appeal in 1969, and the justices sent it back to determine whether there had been illegal wiretapping. The defendant, a chauffeur for the Soviet trading agency, Amborg, when arrested, was allowed to return to the Soviet Union after his conviction upon assurance that he would be returned if his conviction was affirmed on appeal.

Yesterday's ruling left standing a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit

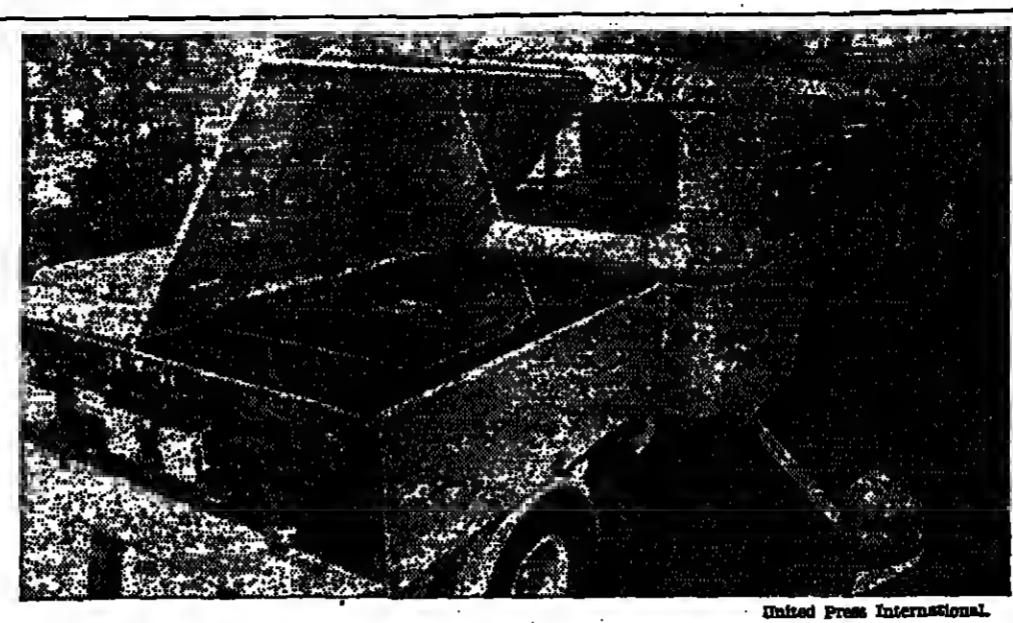
which held that foreign intelligence evidence obtained through wiretaps placed without a court order was admissible in court as long as the search had been "reasonable."

The ruling was made on the court's first decision day of the 1974-75 term, when the justices announced their action on more than 1,000 cases and motions. They accepted 25 cases for hearing and decision, resolving some of the others without further consideration and rejecting the great majority.

The justices agreed to consider the constitutionality of a 1972 Pennsylvania law that authorizes state aid for private and parochial schools for textbooks, auxiliary services such as counseling and testing and instructional materials. The statute has been upheld by a three-judge U.S. District Court.

Also accepted for decision was a ruling that Social Security provisions for survivors' benefits are unconstitutional because they deny a widow with a child payments that would go to a widow under identical circumstances.

This case will give the high court another opportunity to consider whether classifications based on sex are "inherently suspect" like those based on race, and thus can be justified only by the state or federal government upon a much stronger showing of necessity.



POLLUTION FIGHTER—One of seven battery-powered city buses that went into service yesterday in Moenchengladbach, West Germany. The buses, in service on 20-kilometer runs, can go 80 kilometers before needing a battery recharge.

U.S. Farmers Kill Calves in Price Protest

CURTINNS, Wis., Oct. 16 (AP).

Protesting low cattle prices, Wisconsin farmers yesterday shot or slit the throats of 688 calves and buried the carcasses in trenches.

"I'm tired of rhetoric," said Steve Pavich, president of the Wisconsin unit of the National Farmers Organization. "There is a problem out here in rural

America and something has to be done about it."

"None of us like it," a farmer said. "But if they don't change soon they might as well shoot the American farmer and throw him in the pit."

The farmer and Mr. Pavich spoke here at a demonstration where 688 calves were killed by NFO members. Another 22 were slaughtered by members of the

Buena Vista Beef Growers Association near Wisconsin Rapids, about 60 miles southeast of here.

The farmers said the price of feed grain and other costs have jumped while veal prices have plummeted.

Farmers were getting \$90 to \$125 a head for veal calves eight months ago, but are now receiving \$17, according to a marketing dairy representative for the NFO.

U.S. Navy Chief to Increase Fleet's Firepower, Flexibility

By Michael Getler

The Navy has been criticized by many observers in recent years for putting too much emphasis on very expensive vessels, such as nuclear-powered frigates, laden mostly with anti-aircraft missiles meant primarily to defend the carriers from air attack.

Adm. Holloway in effect said that he would move away from that concept. He said that the carrier-based F-14 fighter has "three times the capability" of the current F-4 fighter to protect the carrier task force from air attack. And, he pointed out, the era of long-range missiles—already in the hands of the Soviet Navy and Air Force—has made obsolete the idea of carriers operating with tight screens of escort ships.

Task forces now are dispersed over broad expanses of water, so that a nuclear missile exploding near one ship would not destroy many others.

"We really want to drop the term 'escort,'" Adm. Holloway said. "Carriers don't need a ring of ships around them anymore. The threat is so much faster now. The attack range of submarine-launched anti-ship missiles is 25 miles or so. In a conflict, the fleet disposition is dispersed over many miles of ocean, linked by radio communications, not visual."

Widely Dispersed

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Widely Dispersed

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مكتب من الأصل

rikes Under Allende Called Foreign-Funded

By Jonathan Kandell

TIAGO (NYT).—The wide strikes that set the stage for the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende were partly financed by allies based in Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru, according to a Chilean businessman, ranking member of SOFOFA, the most important industrial association in Chile. They said they had personally declined these funds amounting to \$200,000 to striking truck owners, shopkeepers and occupational groups in the weeks preceding the fall of the Allende government on Sept. 11, 1973.

They said a company called Proteka, based in Monterrey, Mexico, contributed \$100,000 to the anti-Allende campaign, and the Grupo Mendoza of Caracas, Venezuela, gave \$50,000.

The businessman said that a Peruvian concern, which they declined to identify, gave close

to \$50,000 to help finance the Chilean strikes.

Last month it was disclosed that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had secretly financed unions and trade groups for more than 18 months before President Allende was overthrown. More than half of the \$8 million authorized for clandestine CIA activities in Chile was used to provide benefits for anti-Allende strikers in 1972 and 1973, a CIA intelligence source said.

Sees a 'Good Heart'

ber, in Memoirs, Is Critical Kissinger for Hot Temper

T.S. Oct. 16 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Michel Pommery's plan for a "Big Four" settlement of the Middle East war.

To Mr. Jobert, Mr. Kissinger's plan for a "new Atlantic charter" and an oil-consuming organization of European nations, the United States, Japan, and Canada to deal with the Arab oil producers were "purely political acts, brilliant affirmation of American supremacy in the Western world."

Scene in Brussels

Mr. Jobert described a scene in Brussels when Mr. Kissinger tried to convince him that France should join the oil-consuming nations' group.

"Kissinger made terrible scenes," Mr. Jobert wrote. "He came to see me at our embassy. I pointed out to him that his words seemed to be excessive and that our conversation, on such a tone, risked coming rapidly to an end. Then we remained seated during a long silence."

Mr. Jobert said Mr. Pommery did not want to send a delegation to the Washington conference which established the oil-consuming nations' group, but finally dispatched Mr. Jobert.

When Mr. Jobert refused to join the group, "there were dreadful scenes, furors, excessive words," he wrote. "I listened to all in perfect calm."

Publicity Cited

When Mr. Jobert made headlines over his defiance of Mr. Kissinger's "new Atlantic charter," he told the U.S. secretary, "I should thank you. I am nothing, but by your outbursts you make considerable publicity for me."

Mr. Jobert described Mr. Kissinger as "mobile, certainly passionate, certainly a calculating person, very organized, sometimes detached and probably a dreamer, a man having without a doubt a good heart."

How the funds were channeled to Mr. Allende's opponents was not disclosed. The Chilean business sources did not link the money they received to the CIA.

"I would have no way of knowing whether those funds were indirectly from the CIA or whether those companies were merely sympathetic to our cause as they claimed they were," said one businessman.

"We did not ask any questions," he added. "We had a very tough time collecting funds, both here and abroad, because people were giving up hope that things could change in Chile."

The sources said that the money from the Mexican, Venezuelan, and Peruvian companies started to arrive during the first half of 1973 in time to help finance the anti-Allende strikes that began in July of that year.

Proteka, the Mexico-based concern, was founded in 1945 as a small manufacturer of waterproofing material for roofing. It has grown rapidly, now owns at least eight Mexican companies and has eight affiliates abroad, including Astafos Chilenos Proteka, with offices in Santiago.

Not Expropriated

According to business sources, Proteka was not expropriated or seized by workers during the Allende years when hundreds of foreign and Chilean companies came under government control.

The Grupo Mendoza, one of the largest Venezuelan business organizations, is involved in machine, paper, import, cement, and paper production and other activities. Chilean sources said they did not know of any affiliate here.

SOFOFA officials said the money was distributed to strikers weekly in July, August and September of 1973. The dollars were converted on the black market at up to 500 per cent of the official exchange rate.

"We were giving the truckers about \$1,000 a week," said a businessman.

Leon Vilain, the president of the truck owners' association, has been traveling in Europe. He has asserted that the truckers depended on their own financial resources during the strike. Other ranking members of the truck owners' association could not be reached for comment.

The truckers about 40,000, controlling some 70,000 vehicles—were the staunchest opponents of the Allende government during its waning months. Their 50-day strike crippled this country's economy, which depends far more heavily on trucks than on the state-owned railways for the movement of goods.

The truckers' hostility was due to the Marxist coalition government's efforts to create a parallel, state-owned trucking group.

"We are giving the truckers about \$1,000 a week," said a businessman.

Gen. [Vernon] Walters, then American Embassy military attaché in Paris, housed him and arranged his meetings with Tho. One day, the general said saw Kissinger on television and said to Walters, "Why, that's the man who stayed here two days ago."

Mr. Jobert wrote of his close friendship with the late U.S. ambassador here, Arthur Watson. But he did not mention that his own wife is an American.

Jet Is Sent

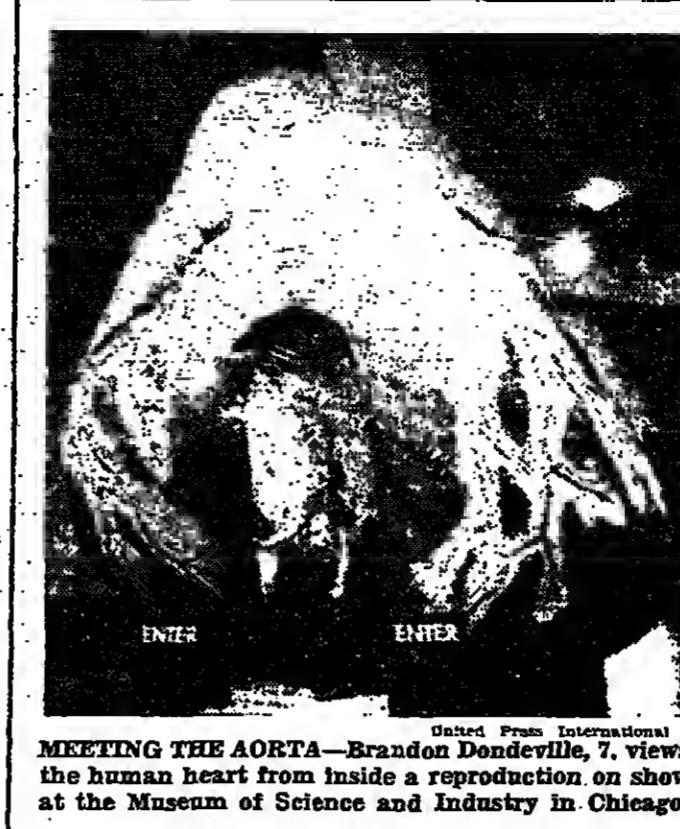
"I sent a Mystery Jet to fetch him, usually at Bourges [central France] but sometimes in Frankfurt," Mr. Jobert wrote.

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that drive them—and other, less spectacular, kinds of weather—which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed.

By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations is collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate



United Press International
MEETING THE AORTA—Brandon Dondeville, 7, views the human heart from inside a reproduction on show at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Anesthetic Gases Held Danger To Operating-Room Workers

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Men and women who work regularly in hospital operating rooms have abnormally high rates of disease and damaged children, apparently from breathing anesthetic gases, a medical committee has reported.

A survey sponsored by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health showed these results Monday from a study of 29,000 such doctors, nurses, anesthetists and technicians:

- Cancer rates among women that are far higher than normal.
- More liver and kidney disease among both men and women.
- More spontaneous abortions and birth defects among children of women who work in operating rooms.

• A 26-per-cent increase in birth defects among babies fathered by male anesthetists, apparently indicating sperm or gene damage.

Amounts Leaked

Dr. Ellis Cohen, chairman of the 1972 survey, reported on the results to the American Society of Anesthesiologists.

The study was brought about by reports from several countries of ill effects on operating-room workers, apparently from anesthetics. Amounts of such gases that leak into the air range from 10 parts per million in the cases of ether, halothane and cyclopropane, up through 100 to 1,000 parts per million for the commonly used nitrous oxide.

"But these people," said Dr. Cohen, "breathe these gases eight hours a day, five days a week, and often they stay in the body a long time, so their effects are cumulative."

Dr. Cohen's committee sent a questionnaire to nearly 50,000 anesthesiologists who give or supervise anesthesia, nurse-anesthetists, operating room nurses and technicians. For comparison, questionnaires went to nearly 24,000 doctors and nurses who do not work in operating rooms.

The survey did not include surgeons, Dr. Cohen said, since they may operate only one, two or three days a week.

With answers from well over half, the survey established to its statisticians' satisfaction:

- Affected women had spontaneous abortion rates from 1.3 times to twice that of the unexposed. For example, there were 17.1 spontaneous abortions per 100 pregnancies for anesthesiologists, compared with 8.9 per cent for non-anesthesiologists.
- The offspring of nurse-anesthetists had birth defects nearly

twice as often as those of unexposed women.

• Exposed women had from 1.3 to twice as many cases of cancer as unexposed women. This included all types of cancer, with highest rates for leukemia and lymphoma. There was no similar increase in cancer for men. Liver disease was from 1.3 to 2.2 times as great in exposed men and women.

Statistical System

What has been established, Dr. Cohen said, is a strong statistical link rather than positive proof of cause and effect. But the link is backed, he said, by two new British studies with similar results as well as laboratory tests showing that the same gases can harm rats and their offspring.

Anesthetics work by depressing the central nervous system. All are chemicals with powerful potential effects on body cells and the delicate genes.

Tests by a Northwestern University anesthesiologist showed that normal persons who breathe traces of the same anesthetic gases for four hours suffer a half-second lag in ability to do various tasks. Evidently the gases also affect mental acuity and dexterity. Dr. Cohen said, and this is to be checked by another study.

Spain Would Bar Activity by Exiled Portuguese Right

MADRID, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The government said today that it would not tolerate any political activity by Portuguese rightists in exile in Spain.

The statement followed a report by Nuevo Díario, a newspaper, that a group calling itself the Portuguese Government of the Silent Majority in Exile has been formed in Madrid "to fight for the liberation of its country against international Communism . . . and the traitors of the Salazar regime."

In relation to this news . . .

the Spanish government, which has always scrupulously applied the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, stated that it will not allow in Spain any political activities directed against governments of countries with which it maintains relations."

The national news agency, Cifra, and several newspapers questioned the existence of the exile government. They said that they had received the same communiqué as Nuevo Díario, but refused to publish it because it was not adequately signed.

They know where you're going Bertha

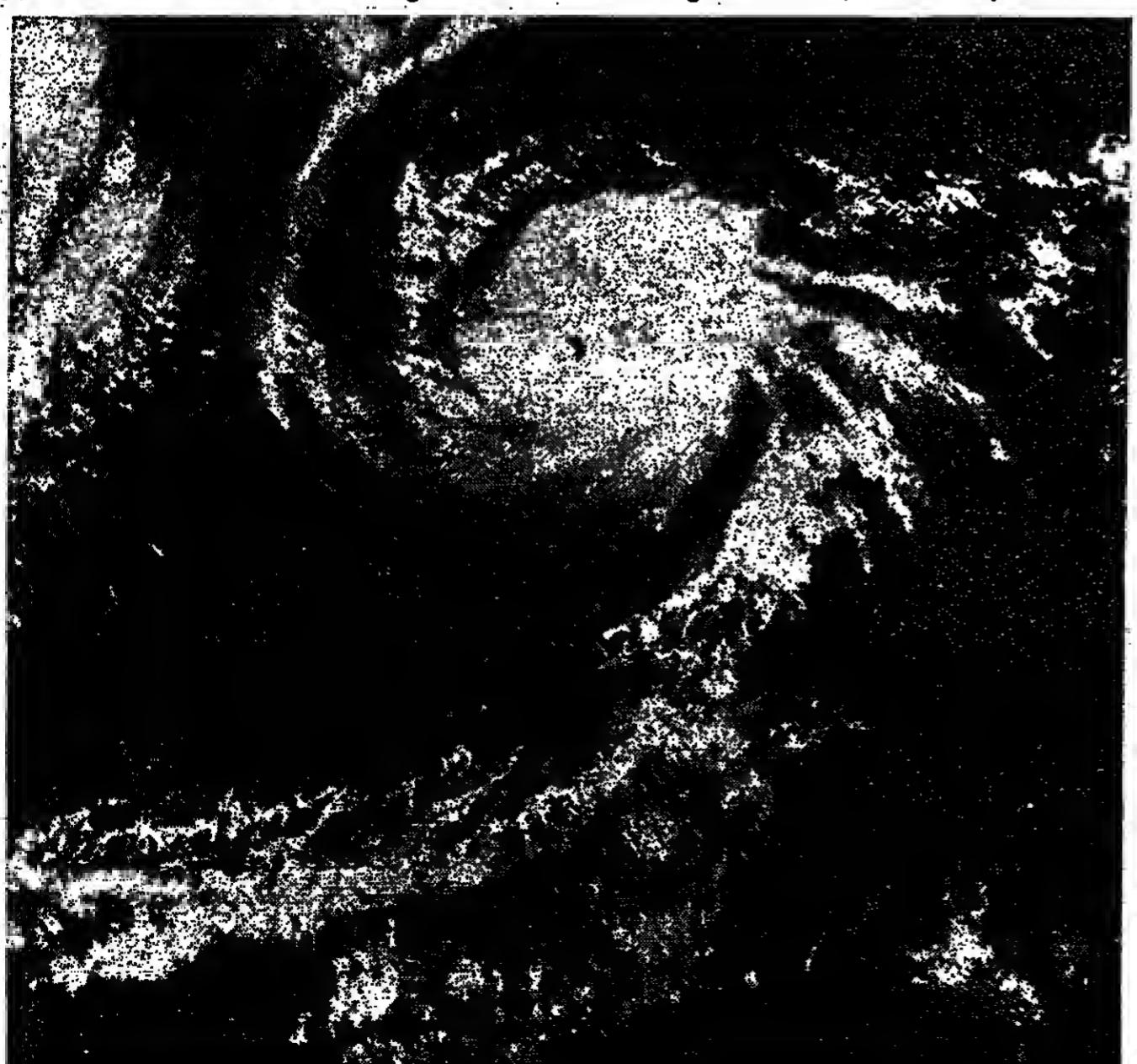
Confronted by the unpredictable fury and erratic courses of hurricanes men, with the chauvinism of which they are so generally accused, naturally gave them women's names. The habit sticks though hurricanes are no longer so unpredictable. They zig-zag across the low latitudes as erratically as ever; the change is in the amount of data on the meteorological events

that drive them—and other, less spectacular, kinds of weather—which is now continuously collected and rapidly processed.

By far the largest and most sophisticated centre for such processing is that at Kansas City, where data from weather ships, satellites and ground stations is collected automatically by a huge Philips message-switching installation, with five separate

processors, handling a total of 485 telegraph circuits. Every hour it interrogates thousands of measuring stations—that takes two minutes.

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PHILIPS

Working on communications



Page 6—Thursday, October 17, 1974 *

Mr. Ford and the Pardon

When President Ford appears voluntarily before a House Judiciary subcommittee today to explain why he prematurely granted Richard Nixon an unconditional pardon, his questioners should not allow the commendable presidential gesture to overshadow the need for specific answers.

Regardless of Mr. Ford's motives and intent, the pardon before rather than after full disclosure of Mr. Nixon's abuse of presidential power has the effect of impeding the search for the truth about a dark and dangerous episode in American history.

The issue of the pardon cannot be laid to rest by a reiteration of Mr. Ford's earlier emphatic denial of any agreement on the matter between himself and Mr. Nixon. A persuasive review of the decisions that led up to the pardon would have to include—as the resolution of inquiry introduced by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., properly emphasizes—the complete history of any prior discussions of a pardon not only between Mr. Ford and Mr. Nixon but also any of their aides or advisers.

The specific White House actions during the week that preceded the pardon remain shrouded in mystery. An attorney representing the President was dispatched to San Clemente, allegedly with orders to obtain from Mr. Nixon a confession of guilt. In the face of the former president's reported refusal to agree to such a statement, what persuaded Mr. Ford to grant the pardon unconditionally? And why, in any event, did the White House choose for so delicate a mission an attorney who was himself under investigation by the Justice Department?

Answers must be forthcoming on the role played by Gen. Haig and J. Fred Buzhardt during that week of behind-the-scenes negotiations. Did Gen. Haig act as an intermediary between his former chief and his new one? If so, who provided the information thus transmitted? Mr. Buzhardt, who had been a principal lieutenant in Mr. Nixon's fight to keep the White House tapes from

Congress and the courts, appears once again to have been intimately involved in the aborted agreement to bury those same tapes in vaults that could not be entered without Mr. Nixon's consent. Was it purely coincidental that the agreement concerning the tapes and the issuance of the pardon seemed so closely synchronized?

Only the most persuasive explanations can dispel existing suspicions of a link between the White House tapes and alleged efforts by H. R. Haldeman to obtain a presidential pardon during Mr. Nixon's last days in office. Such suspicions were fed further by the Ford administration's trial balloon—shot down by public and congressional indignation—that Mr. Ford was also considering a Nixon-type pre-trial pardon for Mr. Haldeman and all the other Watergate defendants.

Finally, the questions to be put to Mr. Ford should not skirt the issue of the presidential pardon itself. There is, for instance, the matter of possible conflict between the pardon and the charter granted the special Watergate prosecutor—an issue disposed of much too cavalierly by Leon Jaworski in his letter of resignation last week.

Also there is disagreement among legal authorities on the constitutionality of a blanket and unconditional pardon without prior determination of guilt. In considering so fundamental an issue, the framers' intent cannot be ignored. A Constitution aimed at freeing this nation for all times from the exercise of royal and arbitrary rule can hardly have been designed to bestow on future presidents a power so absolute that it could vitiate the judicial process and deny the American people's right to know the truth about the conduct of those in highest office.

The president's constitutional right of pardon needs satisfactory definition—to temper justice with mercy is not to supplant justice altogether.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. Fanfani's Task

The significance of Amintore Fanfani's attempt to form his fifth cabinet and Italy's 37th postwar government is clear: If he fails to reconstruct a viable ministry from the ranks of Italy's democratic parties, the next government is virtually certain to include representatives of the most powerful Communist party in the Western world.

It is arguable—or at least conceivable—that Communist participation in the government for the first time in 30 years might not be fatal for Italy's democracy. The Italian Communists have demonstrated some independence of Moscow on occasion; they have, since the fall of Fascism, played the parliamentary game, usually according to the rules; and they have governed major Italian cities and even regions without destroying freedom or democratic institutions.

However, Mr. Fanfani is clearly right to reject any alliance between his Christian Democrats and the Communists even as a temporary arrangement aimed at pulling Italy out of its worst economic crisis since

the immediate postwar period. The price of Communist participation, at minimum, would be greatly increased state intervention in the economy, a dubious contribution to recovery.

Communist participation would inevitably be realized at the expense of the smaller democratic parties; it would raise doubts—whatever the Communists promised—about the durability of Italy's commitment to the West through NATO and the European Community, and it would make it more difficult for Italy to secure the essential cooperation of the international financial organizations for its recovery effort.

Mr. Fanfani has been a mercurial politician whose loyalty to principle has frequently been challenged. But he is right, in existing circumstances, to shun the Communist offer of a "historic compromise" and try to build his government from the forces that have, as he puts it, "a clear and permanent democratic vocation."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The Message for Wilson

As in February, the British electorate has made it clearly known that it rejects all forms of extremism. Will the Labor party take the message to heart? Will the smallness of Wilson's majority exert a moderating influence on government policy? Though by no means certain, it seems likely. To start with, the country will need massive injections of finance from other nations, and this will call for the establishment of confidence in London's economic policies. So while such nationalization projects as those for North Sea oil and real estate will probably go ahead, the less relevant aspects of party dogma are likely to be put on the shelf. Wilson's chief problem will be to restore confidence and financial liquidity to industry before unemployment gets out of hand, without giving the trade unions excuses for declaring the "social contract" to have been infringed and embarking on a new round of exaggerated wage claims.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

* * *

A main feature of the election was that the Conservatives and Laborites battled the election campaign with a plainspoken confrontation of class-consciousness, breaking out of the traditional British politics. Crises stemming from hopeless inflation and the

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1899

LONDON—There is now widespread fighting in South Africa. It is now certain that Kimberley is completely invested by the Boers, but nothing is sure, everything is in a state of confusion, for the last message received at Cape Town before the wire was cut was: "Military all well." Elsewhere there is heavy fighting in and around Mafeking and it is known that the Boers have been repulsed with heavy losses.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1924

NEW YORK—Moving pictures have finally entered the realms of police training, the New York police department having installed a moving picture target range at headquarters where police officers will be trained to shoot at moving figures of men and automobiles. The reel can be stopped at will so the men may see the results of their shooting. They will be trained to shoot to cripple rather than to kill.



If There Is a Portuguese Strongman...

By Joseph Schlesinger

LISBON.—The power struggle in Portugal is by no means over. But if there is one man who can be said to control Portugal and who has the means of hanging on to power, it would seem to be Brig. Otelo Carvalho. The source of Brig. Carvalho's power are his three jobs: He is at the same time military governor of Lisbon, commander of a countrywide strike force charged with suppressing any counter-revolution and one of the leaders of the Armed Forces Movement, the group of young officers that overthrew Portugal's rightist dictatorship last April.

The brigadier's power is acknowledged by loud cheers from the left and silent, very silent snubs from the right. When he appears in the public, the crowds with the red flag chant "Otelo, Otelo." In private, the rightists denounce him as the country's new dictator and his strike force, known as COPCON, as the new secret police.

The rightist rumor mills say Brig. Carvalho is a Communist, a charge he denies with a shrug. He repeats the standard line of the Armed Forces Movement that its members are apolitical, that all they want to do is to hand over power to whomsoever wins the elections scheduled for next spring. But he does admit that the captains who make up the bulk of the AFM have a preference and he is the first leader of the movement to do so publicly. He says that what the movement really would like to see is a Socialist government that would wipe out the huge inequities between the poor and the rich in Portugal.

But the captains are willing to hand over anyone who wins and that includes the Communists, Brig. Carvalho says, however, that he cannot see the Communists winning.

Not Prepared

"The Portuguese people are not prepared to accept a Communist government," he says, and adds:

"The Communists are not interested in winning the elections. If they won, they'd have lots of problems and they know that. Problems with non-Communist West European governments... with North America. They remember Chile."

If the extreme left, in an effort to avoid a Chilean situation, should try to bypass the electoral process with a coup, Brig. Carvalho says the armed forces would "smash" it as they did the extreme right. If there should be any more smashing to be done, it is likely that the brigadier will be doing it.

Six months ago he was a major teaching artillery tactics at the military academy. Now, at 37, he is the youngest general in the Portuguese Army and ranks third in the hierarchy that rules the country.

The President, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, is the conciliator of the regime. He adjudicates between the wary generals and the thrusting captains, between the fearful center and the jubilant left. The Premier, Col. Vasco da Gama Gomes, is the philosopher and administrator of the revolution. Brig. Carvalho, who is junior to them in both rank and age and therefore probably more in tune with the captains' cabal, is the

revolution's fist and has been right from the start.

He was the planner and executor of the April 25 coup that toppled the Caetano regime. At least that is the accolade he has been given by the Portuguese Army's magazine and that makes it official and right from the horse's mouth.

The brigadier was also in the thick of it during the last weekend in September, during the showdown with the right in which Gen. Antonio da Spina resigned from the presidency.

There have been published reports that Brig. Carvalho and Col. Goncalves were held briefly as prisoners in the presidential palace that weekend while Gen. Spina tried to rally the armed forces against the captains' movement. The brigadier denies he was under arrest. He says he was in the palace working with Gen. Spina to solve the crisis. In any case, in the confused hours between being a captor was not determined by who said "You're under arrest" to whom inside the palace but rather by what was happening outside it. And outside Brig. Carvalho's COPCON forces carried the day with a lot of help from the Communist party.

COPCON stands for Continental Commando Operations. Continental in this case means continental Portugal to distinguish it from Portuguese territories overseas. Units from all three services are assigned to COPCON throughout the country. But its mainstays are commando and parachute elements. It has its own intelligence service and a staff of young officers drawn from various branches of the armed forces.

The headquarters of COPCON are in a fort on a hill just outside Lisbon overlooking the mouth of the Tagus River. It is equipped with heavy artillery pieces embedded in concrete and there is a complex of underground bunkers. It was obviously built to protect Lisbon from a seaborne invasion. Now, in its new role of protecting the revolution, anti-aircraft guns and four helicopters have been added to its arsenal.

Obviously, the artillery, the anti-aircraft guns and the planes and ships also assigned to COPCON are not there just to deal with street mobs. Their primary function is to stop a coup from within the armed forces. Though there have been purges in the officer corps, it would be too much to expect all of the officers, especially the senior ones, to stand wholeheartedly with the revolution.

By all accounts, the heaviest support for the captains is to be found in the navy. Indeed when the majority of the Spina junta resigned Sept. 30, the navy representatives did not. The air force, on the other hand, is generally regarded as being to the right of the other services. Several of the rightist losers of Sept. 30 are reported to have found refuge on air force bases. But in its first big encounter, COPCON needed neither planes, ships nor artillery. It needed foot soldiers and the Communist party supplied these auxiliaries.

COPCON arrested more than 200 people—both military and civilian—for plotting to overthrow the revolution.

Brig. Carvalho says there is solid evidence that the extreme right was about to use the "silent majority" to stage a coup. The evidence is to be presented at the trials of the people arrested by COPCON. The trials, he says, will be in civil courts and will be open to the public. For once, there is no charge of any involvement by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in a rightist coup. Brig. Carvalho says his men have been watching for any CIA interference in Portugal ever since April and they've found none. Americans coming to Portugal were—and still are—being checked for CIA connections. But not all Americans, says the brigadier, just suspicious ones. He says he doesn't have the manpower to check them all.

On Sept. 26 COPCON and the Communists' quasi-militia surrounded Lisbon Sept. 23 to keep Gen. Spina's supporters from coming into the city to demonstrate in his favor.

WASHINGTON—British school boys relished his short stories during the Boer War and to day, nearly 75 years and more than 75 books later, he is recognized as one of the century's masters of English prose. Indeed, Punch magazine once said that criticizing him would be like taking a spade to a souffle. Tuesday at his Long Island home P.G. Wodehouse, who has just published a new novel and is working on his next, celebrated his 93rd birthday.

In an age when craftsmanship seems to be a depleted cultural resource, he has worked with words the way a silversmith works with his metal, and has brought pleasure to scores of millions. His most familiar characters are Bertie Wooster, a well-born, well-intended nitwit who goes through life in the protective custody of his erudite gentleman-gentleman, Jeeves, whose imperious grace is conveyed in Wodehouse's description of him as "a procession of one." Since 1916, when the estimable Jeeves appeared, Wooster has been tumbling into and Jeeves has been pulling him out of hilarious imbroglios at Blandings Castle, the Drones Club and Brinkley Court, Market Stowbury.

The purity of Wodehouse fun is never spoiled by the rude intrusion of serious ideas, and this purity offends some sober moderns. The bleak militarism of the modern age leads to the disengagement of Wodehouse's works as "escapist." The strange thing is that anyone would be so fond of the cares and conditions of the modern world as to deplore literature that helps people escape to the Blandings Castles of their minds.

Wodehouse, creator of an innocently idyllic England, has been in a sort of self-imposed exile from England for four decades, because of an innocent mistake in a time when innocents were casualties. In 1946 he probably forgot there was a war on. In any case, the Germans captured

This Fall in U.S.

The Election Trends

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Two trends are noticeable in this year's congressional and gubernatorial elections: a preference for Democratic party candidates, but a lack of enthusiasm for most candidates in both parties. So far the election has been a dud.

The polls bear out this combination of apathy and longing for new faces and wider choices, not only in the off-year elections but in the presidential election of 1976. More than half the American people, according to a poll by Kevin Phillips and Albert Sindlinger, would like to have a choice other than the prospective Republican and Democratic presidential candidates in '76.

This raises a fundamental question: Why, after the political system produced the unhappy choice of Richard Nixon or George McGovern in 1972, is it still so hard to get a national audience for new candidates? The answer is that the voting public is still plenty of time for the networks to air long "specials" on each of the presidential possibilities long before the primaries. The tendency, however, is to concentrate on the big names, who are almost too well known, and to wait until it is too late to give the people a chance to judge the newcomers.

It is not because we do not have the means of getting new candidates before the primaries. With three national commercial television networks and an increasingly influential educational chain of stations, there has never been another time in American politics when men of ambition and talent could become widely known so quickly. Yet most of the governors and there are some very good governors, are virtually unknown outside their own states, and the complaints of Senators Jackson of Washington and Mondale of Minnesota is that, no matter how much they campaign around the country, they are still not national, but regional figures.

Part of the problem is that many good men don't come forward for the presidency simply because they don't think they have a chance. Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts and William Rockefellers of Indiana are both attractive, talented, and experienced men, with greater advantages than they've been getting in the past.

Similarly, John Gardner of Common Cause believes Gov. Dan Evans of Washington, and Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., should be considered seriously for the presidency, but if the choice is left to the politicians, they will be lucky to get tickets to the conventions.

No president from the South has been elected in this century, unless he was first in the vice-president's chair and the South, which is long overdue at the White House, has produced a good crop of candidates this year.

Among them, in addition to Benét and Askew, are Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas; Julian Bond, state senator from Georgia, and Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.

Most of these men are almost 20 years younger than the leading candidates on the Republican side. President Ford, Nelson Rockefeller of New York, and Ronald Reagan of California, are all in their sixties. But the voters are not likely to consider them if they seldom see them. The objection to publicizing them now is that it is "too early," but if they are not known until the primaries, the chances are it will then be too late.

Mr. Schlesinger is the Paris-based European correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

A Master in His 93d Year

By George F. Will

he is at his villa in France. Recently, he passed through Berlin, where a CBS radio correspondent (America was not yet in the war) asked him to broadcast to his American readers.

He foolishly made a few utterly non-political broadcasts and the Germans made propaganda use of the fact that a distinguished British writer was broadcasting from Berlin during Britain's darkest hour. He is so gloriously out of place in this century that he had a childlike incomprehension of the century's principal product, total war. That is not an excuse, but it is a fact. And it caused him to blanch his relations with his country.

In any case, Malcolm Muggeridge, in his recent autobiography, reports that Wodehouse contributed, in an appropriately inadvertent way, to the war effort: "The Germans, in their literal way, took his works as a guide to English manners, and used them when briefing their agents for a mission across the Channel."

"Thus, it happened that an agent they dropped into Fen country was wearing spats—an unaccustomed article of attire which led to his speedy apprehension."

Wodehouse, exasperated: "What do they matter at a time like this?" Jeeves, serene: "There is no time, sir, at which ties do not matter."

Wodehouse's full political philosophy is contained in the passage where Wooster wonders why the titled Spode, who likes politics, does not run for Parliament. Wooster's Aunt Dahlia explains:

"He can't, you poor chump. He's a lord! Don't they allow lords in?" No, they don't. "I see," I said, rather impressed by this proof that the House of Commons drew the line somewhere."

Wodehouse's philosophy of life is apparent (to the tutored eye) in the passage where Wooster, as usual, is trying to solve someone else's romantic problems and is making a hash of things. While dressing for dinner, and failing, as usual, to tie his tie properly, Wooster tries to convince the unflappable Jeeves that a shattering crisis is at hand.

Jeeves, refusing to be distracted from the important things, says: "We can't, you poor chump. He's a lord! Don't they allow lords in?" No, they don't. "I see," I said, "it's a shade more tightly knotted. One aim at the perfect butterfly effect. If you will permit me—"

Wodehouse, exasperated: "What do they matter at a time like this?" Jeeves, serene: "There

SHION

way With Winter's Excesses

By Hebe Dorsey

JE, Oct. 18 (IHT).—To look at spring fashions when it is barely upon us is both weird and sobering experience.

is weird because women just started wearing the ed-up winter look. But the rest of the spring clothes you want to burst out of winter cocoon six months on.

previews are also sobering because they put the current look into focus. The to-wear designers delivered the new winter look and are accepting it. Shop a say that business is up, which is obvious when at women on the streets or European capitals. What we accepted is, in effect, a and softer version of the mid look of two years

attractive as the collectors are on the runway, the on the street is too much rything.

Too Much
much volume, too much a, too much of the layer- bit, too many scarves this way and that way, not so bad when a woman is standing but when she stands

still, the look is quickly overpowering.

To cope with the long skirts, women have bought capes, and capes, too, can be a problem. They are hard to wear, hard to handle and topped with wool bonnets and stoles can make women look like so many Russian peasants.

The long skirts have also brought back boots, which, despite the fact they are expensive and uncomfortable, are proving irresistible. Both in Milan and Paris, booted women are legion.

The spring fashions are on the same wavelength but there are subtle changes. Everything is still big and loose but because of the fabrics (cottons and linens) distinctly less droopy. But the main message out of Italy and the new direction is the return of the slim skirt topped by a bly blouse. Alibini had it and Karl Lagerfeld, who is one of the most influential designers in Paris, will show it too in his Chloé collection next Monday. However, he will keep his skirts long. "Short slim skirts would be too blah," he said.

Lower Heels
The other important change that came out of Italy is lower

From the Italian house of Gibo: a large top with a slim skirt in linen.



DINING OUT IN PARIS

uch Time the Door Opens
A Cover Girl Walks In

By Naomi Barry

S (IHT).—On the Rue St. S, where street-walkers in trade, is Les Halles, the auteur of the season. clientele includes so many girls and cover girls that the front door opens, is like a page of *Elle* magazine. Everybody appears to be doing the outfit of the their clothes are keyed to what is authentically retro.

wine list is splendid, the in the now gutted "Belly S" is a plus. There is even the chef who cares about even though the Professeur (as they must) sit at their plates. director Michel Bertolino, well known as animator for bars of the Club Privé à de Ponthieu. From 1970 to June of '74, the Privé was Private Club of Paris. Sachs gave a fabulous Bell Guy Wildenstein-fueled les années folles, gits were spangled with

ne of Two Sex Shops of the "copains" had large live premises on the Rue St. S, home of two Sex Shops had gone out of business. is scraped layer after layer covered a mosaic-tiled floor with murals. The Municipality of Nice conveniently off its old furniture and sure of pure Art Deco was up to les Halles. The mark "Quatorze Juillet" etched in the second dining as found hanging behind of a small bistro today. Bertolino had walked a glass of wine, took one offered 1,500 francs. "an old" asked the startled or, immediately bought a in the garage next door ve on. did the work ourselves because we were short of money, people are asking us to their apartments," he

alley, seating 100, opened supposedly the doldrums after four days, they were reservations. Bertolino ten notes to 5,000 people personal mailing list. range they haven't yet the importance of a list," he said. "And come what people think, is an excellent time to to restaurants. Paris is full stores on the town for of the vacation. They have been happier to us." "It was my first brush with the Way was at 18 when a dance contest sponsored. For three weeks he headliner of the Pep Lounge.

in Wins Spain's literary Honor

ELONA, Oct. 16 (IHT).—Spain's top literary prize, million pesetas (about was awarded here last a Catalan novelist who years in exile after the Spanish civil war.

Benguerel, 69, writing pseudonym of Daniel von the annual "Planeta" his novel "Icaria," a love story set against the and political tensions in the start of this cen-

It was delirium. Everybody came to see the Frenchman dance the Twist and the Peppermint Lounge gave me a lot of money."

The Chef
Gilbert Radix, the 26-year-old chef of Les Halles, is a product of two super schools—Chef Leon in Lyons and the recently defunct Pot-au-Feu in Asnières. He accepted his present job only after the approval of his former bosses, Jean-Paul Lacombe and Michel Guérard.

With the aid of an assistant sent up to him by Lacombe, Radix is presenting a small but thoughtful menu. The leek tart is memorable. Many think his mouse of sea bass with a lobster sauce came out of Guérard's kitchen, but Radix affirms it was a recipe of Fernand Point. Vegetables are treated with honor. Carrots and turnips, hand-carved into olive shapes, are parboiled and then quickly glazed in butter. The top-séchon chefs are generous. Radix's chocolate cake is a comely gift of Roger Verge of the Moulin de Mougins.

The exceptional wine list is supplied by Nicolas, a privilege the firm has accorded to very few restaurants. Among the fortunates: Troigros and Bocuse. Nicolas, wine merchant for nearly a century, has vast stocks of old wines.

"Thierry Nicolas is an intimate friend," said Bertolino. "I was best man at his wedding and I am godfather of his son."

Thus Les Halles can offer on its list, even such a rarity as an Haut Brion 1964 at 280 francs. When Nicolas's cellar can send over some more.

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successful of the recent rash of "buddy" films.

Those are a few of the reasons why a predominantly female crowd of about 300 people jammed into the Donnell Library Center auditorium in New York recently to hear a panel discussion on "Filmmaking U.S.A.: A World Without Women."

"Women have been silent about their recent mistreatment in films because women are programmed to be silent... it isn't nice for a woman to scream," said one panelist, Eleanor Perry, the screenwriter. "Another reason is that women have real hang-ups about power; power is a dirty word when it's linked to a female."

Miss Haskell said she thought that one of the reasons actresses fared so much better in the '30s was because the studio system was in its glory then, "and when you had actresses under contract, you had to find parts for them."

Miss Perry, whose screen credits include "Last Summer" and "Diary of a Mad Housewife," said that films were "the most critical area of the media vis-à-vis women—and the movies we are seeing now offer nothing for women to get involved with or identify with."

Lack of Power

One of the reasons, she said, is that there are so few women in power positions in the film industry. She said there were 3,660 men and 8 women in the producers' guild; 2,343 men and 23 women in the directors' guild, and 2,828 men and 148 women in the writers' guild.

The other panelists were Joan Hackett, the actress; Molly Haskell, the film critic and author of the book "From Reverence to Rape: The Treatment of Women in the Movies"; Phyllis Chesler, psychologist, film critic and au-

thor of "Women and Madness"; and Amalie Rothschild, an independent film producer.

Describing her difficulty in finding meaningful film roles, Miss Haskell, who played a doctor in her most recent film, "The Terminal Man," said: "As an actress, I'm really flailing around; I'm in stock again and again. I look at the '30s with affection. I want to embrace those women; I want to play those parts."

Miss Haskell said she thought that one of the reasons actresses fared so much better in the '30s was because the studio system was in its glory then, "and when you had actresses under contract, you had to find parts for them."

There were also a lot of women screenwriters in the '30s," she added, "and they wrote good repartee between men and women."

After World War II

Things began to go downhill for actresses after World War II, she said, when there was a feeling that women, who had held so many men's jobs during the war, "should go back home," and that their "ambitions should be punished."

This was followed by the coy movies of the '50s, Miss Haskell said, and the "mammary fixation" with such stars as Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield.

Then, Miss Haskell went on, came the '60s and the '70s, with the films showing women as victims, losers and the objects of the violent acts of men.

Why are women portrayed this way? Robert Altman, the direc-

tor whose films "M*A*S*H," "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "California Split," often portray women as neurotics or prostitutes, once told an interviewer: "Well, isn't that the way most women really are?"

Film company executives, on the other hand, are fond of saying that "women's pictures" don't sell tickets, and even if they did, there is only one "bankable" female star whose name can guarantee financing of a movie—Barbra Streisand.

The panel discussion included a slide presentation of stills from recent movies, used to demonstrate "the current treatment of women in film." Among the roles cited as the kind most frequently given to women today were Jane Fonda's portrayal of a prostitute in "Klute"; even though she gave a strong performance and won an Academy Award; Karen Black's frequent roles as prostitutes and victims; Marsala Mason's portrayal of a prostitute in "Cinderella Liberty"; Jacqueline Bisset's use as a sex object in most of her films; and Lauren Hutton's portrayal of the leading man's girlfriend in "The Gambler."

Those few recent roles that were singled out for praise included Glenda Jackson's independent working woman in "A Touch of Class," for which she won an Academy Award; Shirley Stroisand's portrayal of an intellectual and political activist in "The Way We Were," and Dolores Taylor's portrayal of an idealistic woman who runs a school in "Billy Jack."

MOVIES
Why Women Are Left Out in the United States

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—It has struck many women as a contradiction: At a time when feminism seems to be in full flower, there is a dearth of good roles for women in American films. And when women do get parts at all, they are usually cast as prostitutes, empty-headed blonde, sex kitten or neurotic housewives.

It is a complaint that has become more and more common in the last year among feminists and women in the film industry, many of whom can remember the Hollywood of the '30s and '40s, when such stars as Joan Crawford, Katherine Hepburn, Rosalind Russell and Bette Davis played strong, assertive women who held their own in a man's world.

And no one considered it unusual.

Today, when 57 per cent of the women questioned in a recent Roper poll said they favored efforts to improve their status in society, moviemakers are still seeing films where male speaking roles outnumber women's 12 to 1.

Shelving the Couple

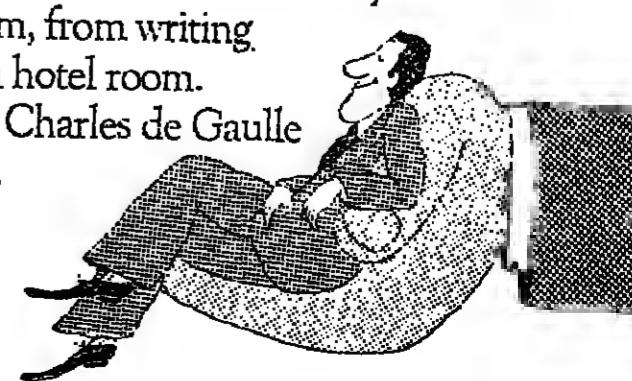
And to the chagrin of many actresses and feminists, women seem to have been, for the most part, eliminated from that movie staple the romantic couple, which itself seems to have been put on the shelf. Their replacements are such male duos as Paul Newman and Robert Redford in "The Sting," and Elliott Gould and George Segal in "California Split," two of the more

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AIR FRANCE

We understand.

in Wins Spain's literary Honor

ELONA, Oct. 16 (IHT).—Spain's top literary prize, million pesetas (about was awarded here last a Catalan novelist who years in exile after the Spanish civil war.

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France Supports EEC Floating Loan

Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—The French cabinet gave con-

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aid EEC members with

if-payments difficulties

stemming from the increased price of oil imports.

Finance Minister Hans Apel

told a news conference that West

Germany, previously unenthusi-

astic about the EEC commission's

plan for joint fund-raising, will

give a cautious go-ahead at a

meeting of EEC finance ministers

next Monday in Brussels.

He said Germany's co-own-

ership of such a bond issue is

subject to approval by the West

German parliament. This proba-

bly can be obtained by year-end

so that the issue can be made

in 1975, he said.

Mr. Apel said Germany's guar-

antees will be limited to 44 per-

cent of the face value of the

loan.

He said funds raised by the

EEC next year should not exceed

\$3 billion. This should be used

solely to fill oil-caused interna-

tional payments gaps and should

not be used for other purposes,

such as financing budget deficits

he added.

Loans to EEC states using the

proceeds of the bond issue should

be tied to strict conditions de-

signed to restore balance-of-

payments equilibrium in the

debtor nations, Mr. Apel said.

Insisting that any EEC bond

issue have a duration of at least

five years, Mr. Apel commented,

"We are interested in long-term

loans, not minuteman loans."

Oil-producing nations that are

expected to buy the bond issue

have largely avoided long-term

commitments by placing major

portions of their newly increased

earnings in short-term bank

deposits.

Mr. Apel said that in deliber-

ating whether to give its support

to an EEC loan, the government

saw the need to avoid crises in

member countries that could set

back European integration or

lead to import restrictions that

would badly damage West Ger-

man exports. On the other hand,

the government wanted to limit

risks involved for West German

taxpayers in accepting co-guar-

antship of the loan with the other

member nations.

Therefore, he said, the govern-

ment chose to approve the loan

but only on the strict conditions

that he outlined.

He estimated the oil-caused

payments deficits of EEC mem-

ber countries this year will reach

\$15 billion and commented that

an EEC bond issue can only

plug a small part of this gap.

Today's decision does not mean

the ministerial meeting next week

can take final decisions on float-

ing the loan, he said. It merely

means the Brussels commission

could begin consultations with

the European Parliament on the

matter to work out proposals for

the conditions of the loan.

Asked whether he was sure oil-

producer countries would sub-

scribe to the loan, Mr. Apel said,

"The oil countries give no

money, there will be no com-

monity loan."

The decrease in orders con-

tinued this year and the com-

pany is reported to be planning

to dismiss some 6,000 workers.

There have been recurring but

unsubstantiated reports that the

government would press the pri-

ately-owned and money-making

Dassault-Breguet to merge with

Aerospatiale.

He said that last week the In-

ternational Federation of Stock

Exchanges, grouping the chair-

men of the world's major ex-

changes, agreed in Madrid to

press their own national autho-

rities to restrict securities trad-

ing to stock exchanges. Off-market

trading has reached "very serious

proportions" in the United States

and "is almost destroying the

securities industry" there, he said.

The decrease in orders may have

cut its charges on large transac-

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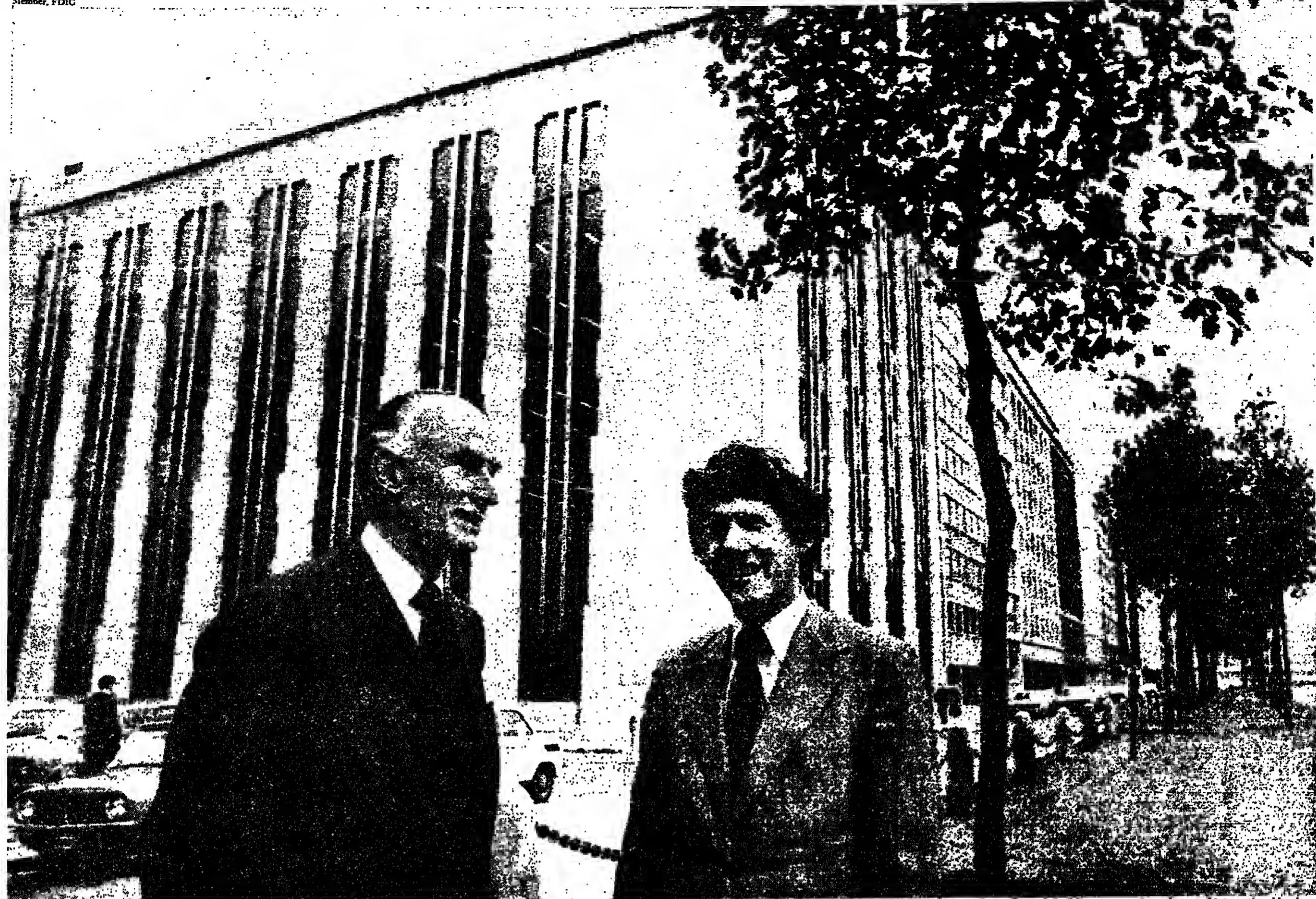
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Member, FDIC



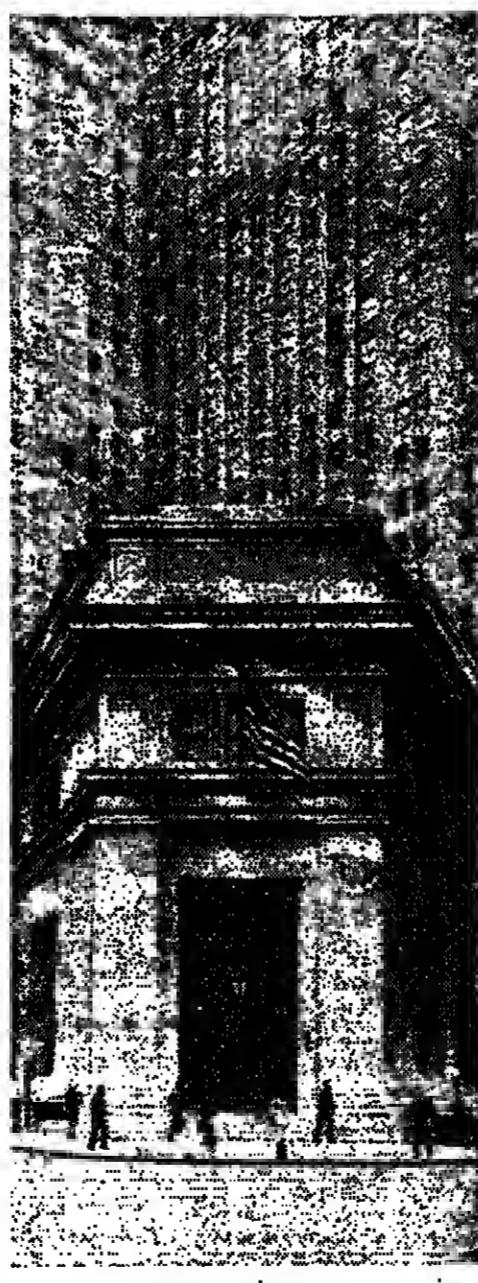
At the hub of the Common Market, in Morgan Guaranty's new Brussels building, an experienced team of international bankers is headed by Vice President and General Manager Charles d'Uziel, at left, with Deputy General Manager Robert G. Wilmers.

Morgan Guaranty introduces its uncommon new building in the Common Market capital

When Morgan Guaranty Trust Company's Brussels office opened 55 years ago—the first branch of any American bank in that city—the bank's ties with Belgium already were strong. For many years we had been active in international finance and had served several European governments. Since then Morgan has helped finance a significant portion of Belgian world trade and become banker to many corporations in the Benelux countries, and beyond.

Now Morgan Guaranty has a new home in Brussels—a striking new building at 35 avenue des Arts. The Belgian architect André Jacqmain and his associates have created a bold design suited both to the tradition of a stately street and to the dynamism of the capital of the Common Market.

Our officers and staff in Brussels and Antwerp, numbering nearly 400, bring to Belgian and international companies the complete range of corporate financial services that Morgan Guaranty provides to leading business enterprises throughout the world. Our skilled bankers can design finance for short, medium, or long term. They help corporate financial officers analyse international cash flows, invest surplus funds in money-market instruments, and manage foreign currency exposure. They can advise you



and your company on financial problems of all kinds.

Our Brussels office is linked by instant communication with Morgan Guaranty offices in other key financial centres. In the foreign exchange trading room in our new building, market information from around the world will be continuously updated via the most advanced information display system. This is only one of the many ways in which our new home will enable us to serve the banking needs of business better than ever.

If you are interested in how our services can help your company, we invite you to visit our new building in Brussels, or any of the Morgan Guaranty offices in the cities listed below. Whatever your corporate banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations—and a great many smaller ones, too.

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Morgan Guaranty—the corporate bank

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In S	Stk. P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Stocks and Div. In S	Stk. P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Stocks and Div. In S	Stk. P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	
(Continued from Page 8)																					
Alas. 1.00	38	1112	1236	1176	+1	14	12	7	Oak Ind. 40	4	22	216	216	-12	12	21	212	1236	1236	1236	-12
Alstom 25r	5	11	12	12	-26%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 34	3	265	276	276	-36	12	217	174	174	174	-12	
Mayo 1.00	5	12	20	20	-26%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 4	4	204	204	204	-36	12	213	6	162	162	162	-12
Mayo 1.00	4	51	22	22	-24%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 5	5	302	302	302	-36	12	212	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 6	3	2	16	146	-14%	12	204	11	174	174	174	-12
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 7	4	204	204	204	-36	12	203	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 8	5	162	162	162	-36	12	202	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 9	6	162	162	162	-36	12	201	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 10	7	152	152	152	-36	12	200	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 11	8	152	152	152	-36	12	199	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 12	9	152	152	152	-36	12	198	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 13	10	152	152	152	-36	12	197	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 14	11	152	152	152	-36	12	196	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 15	12	152	152	152	-36	12	195	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 16	13	152	152	152	-36	12	194	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 17	14	152	152	152	-36	12	193	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 18	15	152	152	152	-36	12	192	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 19	16	152	152	152	-36	12	191	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 20	17	152	152	152	-36	12	190	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 21	18	152	152	152	-36	12	189	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 22	19	152	152	152	-36	12	188	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 23	20	152	152	152	-36	12	187	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 24	21	152	152	152	-36	12	186	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 25	22	152	152	152	-36	12	185	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 26	23	152	152	152	-36	12	184	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 27	24	152	152	152	-36	12	183	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 28	25	152	152	152	-36	12	182	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 29	26	152	152	152	-36	12	181	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 30	27	152	152	152	-36	12	180	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 31	28	152	152	152	-36	12	179	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 32	29	152	152	152	-36	12	178	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 33	30	152	152	152	-36	12	177	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 34	31	152	152	152	-36	12	176	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 35	32	152	152	152	-36	12	175	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 36	33	152	152	152	-36	12	174	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 37	34	152	152	152	-36	12	173	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 38	35	152	152	152	-36	12	172	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 39	36	152	152	152	-36	12	171	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 40	37	152	152	152	-36	12	170	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 41	38	152	152	152	-36	12	169	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74	-21%	12	12	7	Oak Pet. 42	39	152	152	152	-36	12	168	174	174	174	-12	
McPax. 1.00	12	7	74	74																	

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974	Stocks and gr. Ls. Div. to S	P/E	Si. U.S. High Low Last Chgs	High Low Last Chgs	1974	Stocks and gr. Ls. Div. to S	P/E	Si. U.S. High Low Last Chgs	High Low Last Chgs	1974	Stocks and gr. Ls. Div. to S	P/E	Si. U.S. High Low Last Chgs	High Low Last Chgs
(Continued from preceding page)														
974 21 SCL pf.7.25			76 75 + 2		1974 54 Total Corp NA	6	3	696 696 + 16		1974 54 Wards Co	4	5	2 2 + 16	
1474 14% SCL pf.1.75	1	1.65	125 124 + 1		274 Total pf.20	6	2	125 125 + 16		679 10% Wash21 Co	11	4	125 125 + 16	
1248 12% SC 5.25 pf.1.20	1	1.25	1376 1346 + 16		328 Total pf.30	3	2	125 125 + 16		1704 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
1248 12% SC 5.25 pf.1.20	1	1.25	1376 1346 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	3	2	125 125 + 16		1705 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
28 21 SCL Roy	21	21	402 391 + 11		344 11% Trans Corp	3	2	125 125 + 16		1706 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
616 3% Sparkle .30s	4	3	402 391 + 11		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1707 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
54% Speci. Rest	3	3	314 314 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1708 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
4% Speci. Rest	3	3	314 314 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1709 10% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 Speci. Co. 321	2	2	578 578 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1710 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
5% Speci. F 32	2	2	578 578 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1711 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 Speci. F 32	2	2	578 578 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1712 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
736 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1713 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
211 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1714 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1715 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1716 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1717 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1718 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1719 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1720 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1721 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1722 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1723 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1724 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1725 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1726 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1727 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1728 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1729 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1730 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1731 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1732 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1733 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1734 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1735 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1736 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1737 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1738 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1739 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1740 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1741 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1742 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1743 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1744 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1745 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1746 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1747 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1748 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 514 + 16		344 11% Trans Corp	4	2	125 125 + 16		1749 11% Wash21 Co	2	2	125 125 + 16	
114 SHM Metals	4	4	514 5											

CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- 1 Well padded
- 2 Gives consent
- 3 March victim
- 4 Building fence
- 5 Highway
- 6 warning sign
- 7 Thoughts
- 8 Letter-shaped
- 9 bolt link
- 10 Sets a dog upon
- 11 Place for the
- 12 farmer
- 13 Hardwick
- 14 Ingested
- 15 Summoned in
- 16 the hobby
- 17 Webfooted
- 18 animal
- 19 Baby carriage
- 20 Apostles' and
- 21 Nicene
- 22 Do highway
- 23 work
- 24 Money beck
- 25 Hankering
- 26 Glory
- 27 Horse
- 28 Pledge
- 29 Ocean: Abbr.
- 30 Fragrant
- 31 compounds
- 32 Gloom room
- 33 Hazard for
- 34 Ulysses
- 35 Diplomat's job,
- 36 at times
- 37 Like a tentative
- 38 purchase
- 39 Foot features
- 40 Takes umbrage
- 41 Sets a pitch
- 42 go by
- 43 Worker on walls
- 44 Kind of holiday
- 45 Puts to service
- 46 Spot
- 47 Girl under a
- 48 wing
- 49 Desert blooms
- 50 French vineyard
- 51 Bubbles
- 52 Digress
- 53 Set up
- 54 Fresh ones
- 55 Like a tentative
- 56 Purchase
- 57 Foot features
- 58 Takes umbrage
- 59 Sets a pitch
- 60 go by
- 61 Like some
- 62 Ulysses
- 63 Diplomat's job,
- 64 at times
- 65 Like a tentative
- 66 purchase
- 67 Foot features
- 68 Takes umbrage
- 69 Sets a pitch
- 70 go by
- 71 Area of Istanbul
- 72 Hazard for
- 73 Ulysses
- 74 Diplomat's job,
- 75 at times
- 76 Like a tentative
- 77 purchase
- 78 Foot features
- 79 Takes umbrage
- 80 Sets a pitch
- 81 go by
- 82 Gloom room
- 83 Area of Istanbul
- 84 Hazard for
- 85 Ulysses
- 86 Diplomat's job,
- 87 at times
- 88 Like a tentative
- 89 purchase
- 90 Foot features
- 91 Takes umbrage
- 92 Sets a pitch
- 93 go by
- 94 confident of
- 95 victory
- 96 Emma
- 97 Some fabrics
- 98 Met
- 99 Nebraska river
- 100 Examine
- 101 Iridescent gem
- 102 Matadors'
- 103 trappings
- 104 Topper for the
- 105 Met
- 106 Nuclear
- 107 apparatus
- 108 Non-resident
- 109 doctor
- 110 Votes
- 111 What piano
- 112 players tickle
- 113 Souvenirs
- 114 Adlai Stevenson's son's middle
- 115 name
- 116 Desert blooms
- 117 French vineyard
- 118 Bubbles
- 119 Digress
- 120 Set up
- 121 Fresh ones
- 122 Like a tentative
- 123 purchase
- 124 Foot features
- 125 Takes umbrage
- 126 Sets a pitch
- 127 go by
- 128 Baby carriage
- 129 Apostles' and
- 130 Nicene
- 131 Do highway
- 132 work
- 133 Money beck
- 134 Hankering
- 135 Glory
- 136 Horse
- 137 Pledge
- 138 Ocean: Abbr.
- 139 Fragrant
- 140 Ones too
- 141 Foot features
- 142 Takes umbrage
- 143 Sets a pitch
- 144 go by
- 145 Worker on walls
- 146 Kind of holiday
- 147 Puts to service
- 148 Spot
- 149 Girl under a
- 150 wing
- 151 Desert blooms
- 152 French vineyard
- 153 Bubbles
- 154 Digress
- 155 Set up
- 156 Fresh ones
- 157 Like a tentative
- 158 purchase
- 159 Foot features
- 160 Takes umbrage
- 161 Sets a pitch
- 162 go by
- 163 Area of Istanbul
- 164 Hazard for
- 165 Ulysses
- 166 Diplomat's job,
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- 724 Sets a pitch
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- 726

Poor L.A. Fielding Gives A's Lead in Series

George Minot Jr.
Oct. 16 (WP).—
A's survived two
home runs by the L.A.
dodgers last night and
led in the World Series,
to one.

It was the same as the
in Los Angeles, 3-2,
national League champion
themselves in with poor
s they did in the

t of two errors by
Ferguson led to two
runs for the A's and
(Catalin) Hunter car-
lead into the eighth

off batter Davey
over centerfield. Bill
the warning track for
Buckner lined a
light Hunter, who re-
handed the ball to
immediately yielded
Jim Wynn.

They then lined into
It was the second
Wynn was caught off

Third Game Box Score

Los Angeles		AB	S	H	R	E	BB	BI	Outs	Los Angeles	AB	S	H	R	E	BB	BI	Outs	Oakland										
Lopes	2b	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	Wynn	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garvey	1b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	Crawford	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	McCurdy	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
McCurdy	2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	Anderson	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Anderson	3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	Downing	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Downing	p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	Lucas	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Lacy	ph	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Russell	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hough	p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Downing	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marshall	p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Lucas	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Marshall	p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Totals	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	Carney	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Los Angeles		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland		Oakland											
Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn		Wynn											
Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford											
Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson											
Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing											
Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas											
Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford											
Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson											
Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing											
Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas											
Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford											
Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson											
Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing											
Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas											
Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford											
Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson											
Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing		Downing											
Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas		Lucas											
Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford		Crawford											
Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson		Anderson											
Downing		Downing																											

Art Buchwald

One Taxpayer's Plan

WASHINGTON—The two major political problems in this country this week are that Nelson Rockefeller seems to have too much money and Richard Nixon doesn't seem to have enough.

Last Friday the headlines said Rocky was throwing around money like a drunken congressman, while the Justice Department had made a deal to defend Richard Nixon's watergate civil suit at no cost to him. Buchwald

This angered many people in the country, including Selwyn Minter, who called in a rage, "Why should I as a taxpayer have to foot Nixon's legal fees?"

"Because," I said, "that's the way they do it over at Justice. They feel they owe Nixon something."

"Why doesn't Rocky give him the money?" Minter wanted to know.

"Why should Rockefeller give him any money?" I asked.

"Because if Nixon hadn't resigned, Rockefeller wouldn't be the vice-presidential candidate now."

"That's true, but Rockefeller can't just give money to everybody. After all, there's even a limit to his fortune," I said.

"How do you know that?"

He had me there. "I'm just guessing there's a limit. There is, isn't there?"

"Why are you asking me?" Sel-

Agreement Reached
For Calif. Museum

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—After 25 years of dissension, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce yesterday announced that agreement had been reached to build a museum of the Hollywood entertainment industry.

Nearly \$2 million worth of exhibits, including film sets of some of Hollywood's most famous films and costumes of stars, have been sitting round in warehouses for years because of lack of money and civic and industry support for the museum.

wyn wanted to know. "Anyway, I think we should make Rocky promise to take care of Nixon for the rest of his life."

"That's not cheap," I warned Selwyn. "Nixon likes a lot of perks, such as servants, chauffeurs, secretaries, ghost-writers, not to mention a press secretary and a large office staff."

"Rocky can handle it," Selwyn assured me. "At least, he can afford it more than we can."

"But," I said, "there could be a conflict of interest. Suppose Nixon ran for public office again? If he had accepted a gift of money he'd be under obligation to Rockefeller."

"If you read Rockefeller's statements, he has never given any body money except as a gesture of appreciation and friendship. Not once has he taken advantage of the gifts."

"You know that," I said, "and I know that. But does Nixon know it? I think you have a good idea, but it won't fly. We, the public, should give Nixon anything he asks for and not leave it up to the Rockefellers of this world."

"While I'm the first to agree to like him," Sutherland says. Characteristically, he adds what most actors might choose to cover: that he was not the first choice, the part having been offered to such obvious heavies as Peter Boyle ("Joe") and Oliver Reed. He is basing much of his characterization on Wilhem Reich's "Psychology of Fascism."

"The failure of most political movies these days," he says, "is that they have such a loyalty, such a legitimate loyalty, to their points of view that they fail to communicate. The people who would like the film like it, the others are turned off."

"We're not all fascists, nor do we all have the capacity to be fascists," Sutherland says. He has been reflecting on the relation of the family image and fascism—most particularly Goebbel's argument that Jews had turned on the motherland and so, as ungrateful children, should be destroyed—and also on the common cruelty he sees each day:

"I've seen it with these pigs. People can't stop hitting them with sticks until the pigs become hysterical."

Sutherland is a tall, knobby-faced unctuous man who is not about acting. If he is a vegetarian it is not for ideology but to take off 40 pounds he gained for

"He also said it was time we forgave Rockefeller," I said. "Because he's suffered enough."

"Well, it was just an idea," Selwyn said. "You don't have to get sore at me."

"I'm sorry. I lost my cool," I said. "But you have to admit we've reached a sorry point in this country when we question a man who gives one or two million dollars away to people he has a deep affection for."

"I wasn't questioning that," Minter protested. "All I was suggesting was a way to take care of Nixon's legal and household bills without stalling the taxpayer. Jerry Ford did ask us to think of ways of saving money."

"He also said it was time we forgave Rockefeller," I said. "Because he's suffered enough."

The Reverse of Typecasting:
Donald Sutherland as Fascist

PARMA, Italy (UPI)—Donald Sutherland stands there in the farmyard, causing queasiness all around and deeply embarrassed about it. One feels as if one should call an ambulance rather than open a conversation. Sutherland wears a bald wig and drying blood and open sores that come out of a makeup pot but look all too real, and he has just done a scene in which he lies prone in a pigsty while grunting Parma porkers root at him, sniff, sit on his stomach and nibble at his trousers (the last two actions are in the script and are pure ham).

Sutherland is a polite man, and approachable, but as he talks he keeps backing away. "I smell," he says, "of authentic pig shit." He does.

He is playing Attila, the Italian Fascist foreman in Bernardo Bertolucci's film "1900," unusual casting for a man who in life has fought for civil rights and peace in Vietnam and who on the screen, whether in black comedy like "M*A*S*H" or romantic thrillers like "Klute" or "Don't Look Now," projects a splashy color test Schizzi made for "Gone With the Wind."

Born in Canada, Donald Sutherland became a disk jockey at 14. His voice was already deep and one of his shows was called "Candlelight and Silver." After the University of Toronto, he studied acting in London.

The particular kind of work I did was on an emotional base, with no techniques," he says. "I was under the impression that I would get the technique there, which was incorrect. I had a voice I was pleased with, they wanted to raise it an octave. As a result, my voice doesn't have the flexibility I would like it to have."

He worked in English repertory for seven years, appeared on the West End stage, did TV and made several horror

films, including one with Tallulah Bankhead, then fled and near the end.

Slogging on, Sutherland was supposed to play the title role in "Morgan" but instead was an unseen TV announcer. In "Billion Dollar Brain" was the voice of a computer. By 1968 he was being talked of as someone to watch, but he never heard the talk. "I wish I had," he says. By the time he made "M*A*S*H" he had been in 13 films.

Sutherland may do another film with "M*A*S*H" director Robert Altman and Elliott Gould, a pirate film for which Altman has allegedly signed up the Turkish Navy. A plan to film an early Nabokov story about chess with director Jan Troell has fallen through, so may a hope to do Conrad's "Victory" with Nicholas Roeg. Sutherland would like to direct a film on Canadian land reformer Louis Riel and also one in China on another Canadian,

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